THE GOSSIP OF PARIS.

A PICTURE FOR CHICAGO-THE DUC D'AU-MALE AND MADAME ADAM.

Art is now the order of the day, and the all absorbing topic of conversation here. The newspapers are full of announcements of the opening of exhibitions of one kind and another, and whenever one meets one's friends in the street, they appear almost Invariably to be either going to or coming from some picture show. These minor exhibitions constitute a sort of preliminary to the great salons in the Champ de Mars and the Champs Elysees, which open a few weeks hence. Most of the artists have already sent, in their productions, and in a few days' time the doors of the two salons will be closed and the juries of selection and of hanging will commence their tedious and laborious work. Of course, all these minor picture shows are frequented, not so much for the sake of inspecting the pictures there as for showing off the new spring toilettes, which entirely eclipse all interest in the works of art that decorate the walls. There is one notable exception, however, in these appear almost invariably to be either going to or There is one notable exception, however, in these picture shows, where visitors go more for the purse of seeing than for that of being seen. It is that of the works of Mlle. Louise Abbema, in the Rue Lafitte, the principal feature of this show being her picture destined for the Woman's Department of the Chicago Exhibition. It represents the City of Paris in the traditional form of a state vessel bearing some of the principal female celebrities of the day. In the foreground is Mune, Sara Bernhardt, personifying tragedy, and Mme. Rejane, comedy. Behind them, on one side, are Mesdames Severine, the Countess of Martel, best known as "Gyp," and Augusta Holmes, personifying literature; and on the other Mesdames Bertaux and Rosa Bonheur, representing sculpture and painting. Paris itself is portrayed in the guise of a graceful and elegant Parisienne, holding aloft over the heads of the numerous female groups a crown of laurel and of flowers. The tricolor flag floats over all. The picture goes to Chicago under the care of the Comte d'Osmond, who is one of the French delegates to the Exposition, and, from what I hear, is likely to remain there after the termination of the show and to find a permanent me on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Apropos of Rosa Bonheur, it may interest the readers of The Tribune to learn that she thorough. ly disapproves of the feminine attendance at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, an institution that she thinks might be demolished without compromising the interests of art. She objects to the admission of girls into the school on the ground that the young men who attend it are brought up too badly and are too vulgar to permit of young ladies associating with them. " Had we American manners," she declares, "and was there but a little more respect for women here, the State might create ed schools; but with the character of the male students of to-day it would be wrong to think of such a thing." She expresses the opinion that the male students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts are worse than those of most of the other schools, and asserts that young ladies who venture to enter there quickly have reason to repent of their folly.

People are still talking here, as of a nine days' wonder, of the dinner party given the other day by Mme. Adam in honor of Pierre Loti, and which was attended, of all persons in the world, by the Duc d'Aumale. The latter escorted the hostess in to dinner and sat at her light, while, during the course of the repast, he entertained those present with some very curious and hitherto unknown features of the great Bazaine court martial, over which he presided. The Duke is about the last person in the world that one would have ever expected to see in the salons of Mmc. Adam, and is attendance at the dinner has given great offence in monarchical circles, for Mme. Adam has not so one may as well say plumply that she was born only figured as the Egeria of the most advanced about fifty-six years ago "of poor but honest parents."

Republican leaders during the last twenty years.

But her parents died when she was a child, and some but was, moreover, the person who furnished the funds to enable Henri Rochefort and other well-Republican leaders during the last twenty years. known Communists to effect their escape from the convict settlement in New-Caledonia Among other guests at the dinner were M. de Freycinet. M. and Mme. Alphonse Daudet, M. Challemel-Lacour and M. Scheffer, the ex-private secretary of Queen Elisabeth of Rumania, to whose baneful influence is attributed much of the domestic uness of that unfortunate and misunderstood Her first opportunity came at the Porte Sainte Martin sovereign.

The birthday of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated with the customary ceremonial here, and the especial service held in the Russian Church of the Rue Daru was attended not only by most of the leading members of the Muscovite colony here, but also by the Ambassador and the staff of the Embassy and Consulate, all in full uniform. After the chanting of the Te Deum, a grand dejeuner took place at the Embassy, during the course of which Baron de Mohrenheim proposed the health of the Czar. Among those present were Prince and Princess Troubetskoi, M. Nicholas de Giers, M. Raffalovitch, who is a brother-in-law of the Irish Nationalist leader William O'Brien; Prince Orloff and Count de Cheremetiew.

All those who have either read "The Courier of Lyons" or seen it represented on the stage will interested to learn that there has just died a well-known and eminent lawyer, Senator Bozerain. who in 1860 was engaged by the family of the innocent victim of the famous tragedy, to secure a reversal of the verdict pronounced on purely circumstantial evidence, just sixty-three years before. M. Rozefain likewise obtained from the Government a substantial sum of money as compensation to the descendants of the unfortunate Lesurques. The latter, it will be remembered, was so like Dubosc, the real murderer of the courier of Lyons, that he was found guilty of the perpetration o the deed, and guillotined in 1797. until some time afterward that the mistake was discovered and the real culprit convicted and exe cuted. Unhappily, this did not amount to a judicial reversal of the verdict against Lesurques, nor did it cancel the confiscation of all his fortune by the State. It was not, however, until 1860 that his family finally obtained, through the Senator who has just died, a rehabilitation of his memory and a pecuniary compensation amounting to some \$100,000 for the injustice of guillotining an inno-

Prince Charles Lichtenstein, whose death is reported from Vienna, was a well-known and popular figure in society, in clubiand and on the turf here, and the press has frequently been called upon to deal with his innumerable escapades. A con-siderable amount of his fortune was squandered here previous to his being placed under legal re-straint, and whilst attached to the Austrian Embassy there was certainly no member of the diplomatic corps who was guilty of such insane ex-The last time that he was in Paris was with the object of raising money after all supplies had been cut off by his family, and on ing this difficult he sought solace in morphine. His constitution undermined by every kind of exes, his mind soon gave way and he was therespon placed by his relatives under the charge of celebrated mad doctor, Charcot, who, at the end of a couple of years' observation, decided that was incurably mad, and sent him back to Austria as a hopeless case. His death took place in an insane seylum at Gratz.

The Comte and Comtesse de Castries, who are nephew and niece of the Duchess of Magenta, wife of Marcelal MacMahon, narrowly escaped a horrible death a few days ago while driving from their use in the Faubourg St. Germain to the Champe Elysees. Scarcely had they crossed the Pont des Invalides when their horses took fright and, in-stead of crossing the Place de la Concorde, turned sharp around to the left and dashed along the Both coachman and footman were thrown the box and, during an instant, when the es were stopped by running against a post or the Count and Countess quickly alighted out injury. A moment later both horses and erriage were precipitated into the Seine, the es being drowned. This exciting occurrence
place in the afternoon and, being witnessed
many thousand people, caused an immense
int of popular excitement.

The periodical sale of unclaimed articles left in the railroad carriages, waiting-rooms, etc., at the Great Western Railroad terminus has just been held here, and the catalogue furnishes most instructive reading. Besides the usual thousands of umbrellas, sticks and handkerenicfs, the list includes two barrels of wine, a plough, 300 kilos of wax candles and a beautiful brougham. One can conceive the constance of barrels of wine turning a tectotaler, and on that account declining to claim his own, but imagination is paralyzed at the idea of a man absent-minded enough to forget a plough

The Comte de Sesmaisons, who achieved such celebrity in the American press a few years ago, by reason of the hostility which he displayed toward the United States Government while acting as French Minister "lenipotentiary at Port au Prince, has just been made the defendant in a law suit by his brother, the Marquis de Sesmaisons, who, in conjunction with the remainder of the family, is anxious to place the ex-Minister under the control of a conseille judicielle, and thus to deprive him of any power to get rid of the small remaining remnant of his once handsome fortune. The Count formerly possessed a capital of close apon \$1,000,000, which he has squandered in such an extravagant manner that barely \$20,000 remains. The relatives of the Count, therefore, are anxious that this remaining sum should be vested in the hands of trustees, and that the Count and Countess should be debarred from touching the capital, the object, of course, being to avoid the eventuality of the couple becoming dependent on the weal'hier members of their family. The Count made an amusing defence, and, while admitting that he had squandered the major part of his wife's fortune and his own, argued that a man who had been regarded by the French Government as a fit person to be entrusted with the charge of its interests in no less than three foreign capitals, was surely competent to administer and control the pairty sum of \$20,000. Notwithstanding these arguments, the courts have decided against him, and henceforth he is not only debarred from spending anything save the interest of his small capital. The Comte de Sesmaisons, who achieved such the pairry sum of \$20,000. Notwithstanding these arguments, the courts have decided against him, and henceforth he is not only debarred from spending anything save the interest of his small capital, but is moreover deprived of his rights as a citizen and of his electoral franchise. Indeed, he has become in the eyes of the law as incapable of performing any legal act as a minor or a lanatic.

THERESA'S FAREWELL.

THE DIVA OF THE MUSIC HALLS OF PARIS.

Theresa's retirement is a genuine sensation in announcement has been made. But on none of those occasions was it taken seriously. Now, however, every one believes it, and it is probably true that this famous diva of the music halls will be seen on the stage no more. She will not even be known to her old Parisian friends, but will go back to the little village in the Sarthe where she was born. It is true that other music-hall singers have now and then, for a time, riscu into greater prominence, but their popularity has been ephemeral. Scarcely one of them has ever for a period of, say, half a dozen years, held equal rank with her. And she has been singing in public for more than forty years. For most of that time she has been the queen of her art. and on several occasions has won such laurels as was, for example, invited to the Tuileries to sing before the Imperial court in its most brilliant days. and duchesses of the "ancient regime" and royal

ner noner.
Is it ungallant to mention a lady's age? Well. to say that she has been singing more than forty years goes a long way toward revealing the secret. public the talent for singing which she already showed. The law presently interfered, however, to stop this, and she was next apprenticed to a dress maker. She mastered that trade thoroughly, so that in later years she has always been able to supervise her own wardrobe with professional skill. But at the same time she kept preparing herself for the lyric

played a gypsy part in a lurid drama called "some of the Night," and made a great hit. Indeed, the long run which the piece enjoyed was due chiefly to her popularity. She was not satisfied, however, to her popularity. She was not satisfied, however, to become an actress, but longed for the lyric stage. And presently the famous Alcazar Music Hall offered her an engagement. It must be confessed that her attempt was a failure. So utter a failure was it that she fied from Paris in chagrin and went on a tour in the provinces. At Lyons she made a hit, and was emboldened to return to the capital and try her ack there again. She did so. But the great music halls would not receive her, and she was at length fain to accept a meagre salary at a little cafe-chantant called "The Moka."

But within three days she was the best-known

singer in Paris. Vast crowds besteged "The Moka, contending for the privilege of hearing her. The managers of the big music halls, who had turned her away a few days before, hastened to make extravagant offers for her services. The winner in the contest was the Alcazar, and ever since her name has been inseparably connected with that house. Then, what a furor there was! Had the Alcazar been ten times as big it would still have been over crowded. The line of carriages at its door every night rivalled that at the Grand Opera. The aristoc-racy of Faris flocked thither. The great critics sounded her praises. Such writers as Blum, Weiss and Albert Wolff wrote of her as estabilishing a new era in art. She was, in truth, the creator of a new class of songs, such as "La Femme a Barbe" and "La chass of songs, such as "La Femme a Barbe" and "La Venus aux Carottes." The partisans of her rivals denounced these songs as vulgar and immoral, but were literally laughed out of_court. All Paris took the songs up, and her first rendering of a new one

was a greater event than a ministerial crisis.

Despite her long and prosperous career, Theresa now retires with only a moderate fortune. She has always been noted for her amiability and generosity toward other artists. Her ardent disposition greatly toward other artists, and the same every song with intense feeding. "I do not sing them: I live them," she once said, and it was sing them: I live them," she once said, and it was true. But such work wore her out too rapidity. Still, she has lasted well, and might, so far as her plysical ability is concerned, keep on singing for a dozen years more. She might not, however, be able to maintain her popularity, for the times are changing and she is too old to change with them. A new style of song has come into vogue, much more coarse and indecent than anything she used to sing. Against this new regime she protests strongly, but apparently without realizing that she is chiefly responsible for it, since it was she who first led public taste away from the innocent, romantic songs of the old times, and taught it to enjoy suggestive doggerel and "off colored" allusions.

"I will not be too harsh on them," says Theresa, "I will not be too harsh on them," says Theresa, "I am bound to remark that they go too far, when I created the "sapeur" and the "Femme a Barbe' the moralists threw up their arms in horror and wept over what they styled the degeneration of the livie, art in France. They complained of the realism of those productions, but what were they by the side of the songs of to-day? Comic singing has fallen into the gutter, and nothing is too dirty for it. Every night the public is treated to a vile mixture of cayenne pepper and filth, and the result is simpl was a greater event than a ministerial crisis.

Despite her long and prosperous career, Theresa

AN EXPENSIVE AFFAIR.

From Toe London Speciator.

THE TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE.

AND SOMETHING OF THE MEN WHO BUILT

IT WILL BE DEDICATED WITH IMPOSING CERE-MONIES ON APRIL 6, AT THE CONVENING OF THE MORMON GENERAL CONFERENCE-

It will be under circumstances very different from those prevailing when its cornerstone was laid that the great Mormon Temple at Sait Lake City will of Brigham Young was supreme throughout the Federal law either found nameless graves at the hands of the Danites or escaped for their lives to tell an impotent Government at Washington that no



authority could be imposed on the Saints in Salt

Lake which was at variance with the disposition of military commissions representing the Executive wen was, they found "The Prophet, Seer and Revelator of Almighty God," as he called himself, amiable, complacent, full of explanations and excuses. He the presence of his people, and give them an ocular community he presided over. He would mention to them aske that he had a bad cold, and while thes ment sat with uncovered heads. But all this is past. Steel rails and a locomotive jut an end to put his power to the tests that formerly had demon-

Keys of Heaven and the scaling Ordinances passed brotherhood was at one in the determination to resist

Highest of All in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Oyal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

TT makes, as no other leavening agent will, the dainty cake, the I white and flaky tea biscuit, the sweet and tender hot griddle cake, the light and delicate crust, the finely flavored waffle and muffin, the crisp and delicious doughnut, the white, sweet, nutritions bread and roll, delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

nate my name, and those sons of men go with all suppose that its intention then was simply to escape their might, and with all they have, to perform that | the absolute ruin that hung over it, and that it is



foresee their effect, and fought them with all the fierce intensity of bis supremely passionate nature. But they came at last, in despite of him, and with them a daily freight of unbelieving Genilles. All the weaknesses of the Morman system were defilly and constantly practised upon, and although Brigham are light which they do not claim to have had a new light which they do not claim to have had a new light which they do not claim to have Polygamy laws were first passed, the whole Mormon

their might, and with all they have, to perform that work, and case not their diligence; and their enemies come upon them and hinder them from performing the work; behold, it behooved in the hands of these sons of men. The reviction received by Woodraff in 1800, which the untelleving think came into the possession in the handwriting of Mr. Cannon, but which Woodraff says he received all revels from the Lord, consistent of marriage fordedon by the lord of the land, and to retrain from any act or course of the sindiarly forthden, he franks to store of the sand of the land, and to retrain from any act or quire the solute to perform His work at the risk of the countreting believed to the contesting briefly from the convolction in the mind of the contesting briefly and the state of the land of spending parts of their lives in Federal prisons. They performed their work of establishing pely zmay until "their cannels came upon them and hindered them," and when fanally they of establishing pely zmay until "their cannels came upon them and hindered them," and when fanally they of the state of the state

therefore, and all that education and organization can do to hold it firmly together as one great indivisible unified force for all purposes spiritual and temperal his been and to some extent is still being accomplished. The schools accomplish it more successfully than any one agency. They teach Mormon doctrine as ad-mitted and incontestible fact, and their work is re-enforced by little be its and pumphiets with which 4 full acquaintance is compularly upon every Mormon low and girl.

The property of the Mormon Charles

a full acquaintance is compulsory upon every Mormon lov and girl.

The property of the Mormon Church, consisting of the Temple, the Tabernacle, the Lion House, and Ree Hive, Brigham's early residence, is still in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal Court, but the Church has been allowed to make use of it under an agreement, the terms of which have been gradually modified, until now the Mormons have the brondest intitude in the matter. And there is a general feeling that in view of the fact that the law has won the prime battle in which it engaged, all this property should be restored. In the effort to show that the proceedings of the Government have been really taken, not against polyganay, but against the Mormon religion, the Church used to make good use of the fact that its property had been taken away from it. But whatever feeling was excited on that account has now died away.

From The St. Louis Republic.

At another time the children came home from school, and after having aside their wraps and books, the smallest girl cried out; "Oh, mamma, I've dot a new sweetheart, and you tan't dess bits name,"

"Oh, mamms, I've dof a new sweetheart, and you tan't dess his name,"
"Got a new sweetheart;" said the mother, smiling.
"Who is he?"
"Little Grant Haves."
"Grant Haves!" said the mother with mock salemphy, "I never thought that a child of mine would inve a Yankee for a sweetheart!"
The little girl was sorely troubled. She sat gazing into the fire, her big brown eyes glowing with the intensity of her thoughts. Then a reply occurred to her and she answered, slowly:
"Put, mamma, when we dits married, I'll make a Demotrack of him."
It was an inspiration so like the genlus of woman that the mother laughed and the sunshine came again.

HOW MR. DEPEW GOT UP A SPEECH. From The Brooklyn Chronicle.

HOW MR. DEPEW GOT UP A SPEECH.

From The Brooklyn Chronicle.

The death of the Rev. Thomas Edward Vermityes who for fifty years was chaplain of the New York St. Nicholas society, results in How New York St. Nicholas of the Gay set for the bathpure, he was taken thous "Holland" at the annual dimer of the organization named. Some eleven years ago, and on the morning of the day set for the bathpure, he was taken ill. and notified the Dinner Committee that he would be made to make his wonted or state.

At 4 o'check on the same by 71 broadway, New York, wearing a worried expression and a perspiration bedewed forehead.

"Nichols," he said. "I'm in a fix, and want you to help me out. These St. Nicholas peeple have his wired me that in the absence of Dr. Vermitye they look to me to respond to 'Holland.' I don't know the first thing about the subject and it's 4 o'check.

"Well," "Well

The Good Citizen does not keep a dog.

He does not wear side-whiskers.

He keeps his children in the country or in the attic.

His conversation on the cars is not punctuated with the words "deal," "ten thousand dollars."

On the cars he does not stare into the poor woman's

purse.

He does not keep a dog.

He does not act so religious on Sandays that his neighbors hasten to embrace paganism.

neighbors hasten to embrace paganism.

He does not act so religious on Sandays that his neighbors hasten to embrace paganism. He does not furnish his boy with an airgun and with letters of marque to prey upon the lives of his neighbors' children. He rightly mistrusts his own boy more than any other hoy on the street.

He never stands in the door of the elevator. He does not run to you with trumped-up falsehoods about your boy.

Such is the Good Citizen.

It is unnecessary to say of such a man as this that he does not keep a dog.

THE ANIMALS OF CIRCUSES.

JAMES A. BAILEY TELLS ABOUT THEM SOME OF THEM LIVE FOR MANY YEARS IN CAGES; OTHERS ARE BELICATE AND

SICKLY. It would seem as if a wild beast that was so unfortunate as to have its lot east with a travelling menagerie must be doomed to a short life. Many must be of necessity confined in small cages, and this from one year's end to the other, without relief. They must be badly shaken up in constantly travelthey must be being shared up in constantly travel-ling around from one place to another, the eages being almost daily loaded and unloaded upon the circus trains. In addition to this they must suffer the worry and pestering daily of having a crowd of

curious sightseers around the cages.

Yet there are animals in the big Barnum & Bailey menagerie now—and caged animals, too—which have been going around the country for many years, and probably will continue to do so until they die from old age or are shot because of their feebleness. It must not be believed, however, that all wild aut-mals will stand the strain of show life. Men who supply circuses with menageries know those beasts which will accusion themselves to it and withstand its hardships, and showmen will buy only such as these, all circus menageries are much alike, their chief difference being in the number of specimens common

to all that are exhibited.
"We could not get along, though, without a menagerie," said James A. Bailey, the Caesar of showmen, discussing this subject in the Madison square Garden. "I know that here in New-York our menageric does not attract the same amount of attention from the public that the rest of the circus does, but that is because you have your own public menagerle in Central Park. The same is true in other cities that have their zoos. In the smaller cities and towns, though, a circus without a menagerie would stand about as much show as a comic opera without an orchestra.

"It is the menageric that the grown folk bring

the children to see. Why, I remember in the have been from a moral point of view, principally because of the gangs of swindlers and pickpockets which followed them around, that it was a very common thing for people, especially in the country, to come and see the menagerie, who would have thought come and see the measurement of sin if they had seen the rest of the show. All that old prejudice against the circus—and it was hardly a prejudice, either—has about disappeared, owing to the improvement in the

a year to purchase animals to keep our memagerle up previous year, we are sure to find that the public with miss it and wik for it. From the deaths of animals we lose about \$10,000 a year, and the an-mual depreciation through age and sickness is about \$5,000. Animals that become spiritless and poor looking we generally sell to small shows.

"The flons and the arimals of the cat species, such as tigers, leopards and panthers, are the best stock to bandle. Considering that most of them come from the tropics, they stand the changes of our climate remarkably well. As a rule they will live a dozen years in captivity, and often much longer. I have inirty years. Tigers, leopards and panthers are not far heldend the Bons, either. Well-grown lions and tigers in a sound condition are worth from \$800 to \$1,200 each. If you can buy llons or tigers in pairs they are a good investment, as they reproduce so frequently. A good tigress will produce two litters of four in a year, and generally one-half of them can be successfully raised and sold at good prices. Leopards and panthers are given to eating their young, or at least to killing them.

"You have to be mighty careful with your Hons, "You have to be mighty careful with your itoms, tigers, panthers and beopards, though, for while they are hardy, disease makes short work with them if it once gets hold of them. Pneamonia is their greatest enemy. Colds, developing into lung troubles, kill by far the most of them. During our London engagement we lost five leopards in three weeks. Post-mortem examinations showed that they all dled of cold which had settled on the lungs.

"It is necessary to keep a close watch on the ap

petites of these animals, too, for if they get off on their feed you are likely to lose them. Zoos gencraffy feed their animals on horse meat, but both at the winter quarters and on the road we give them fresh blood to drink. If that does not stimulate them wally belows them around all right.

"so far as hardiness and longevity go, elephants are even better stock than the llons and cat animals. They are not much good as an investment, though, for they seldom reproduce in captivity. So far as I positively know, the one that was born with our show several years ago, and is in our herd yet, though it is not now much of a baby in size, is the only one born and successfully raised in capitalty.

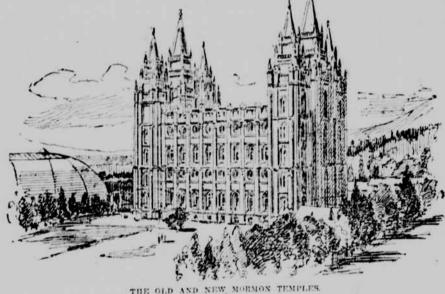
"They are an exceedingly useful animal and are not

much trouble. They will stand almost anything and seldom get sick. Up in our winter quarters and on the road they are very useful for us in pushing cars around and handing heavy loads. It was not many years ago when the elephant was considered the chief attraction of the show, and the worth of a show was reckoned by the number of elephants it had in its herd. Now they are a drug on the market. I have lent them to zoos and have been glad to get rid of them. I sold ten and sent them to Europe a few

years ago. 83,000 deephant here is size, temper and in-telligence. In Europe prices run a little higher at present. A finely trained elephant will bring a much higher price, but those who own such generally do not want to part with them. There is no telling how long an elephant will live as a circus attraction.

I never knew one to die a natural death. If they do not get killed in an accident or in a fire they eventually become savage and dangerous and have to

"Monkeys are mighty poor stock to handle, but "Monkeys are mighty poor stock to manne, they are so cheap that we hardly keep any account of them. A dozen of them are likely to drop over from pneumonia any day if a draught happens thow through their cage. They do well enough in winter quarters, where the temperature is even, but we seldom bring back half as many as we start out on the road with. They are subject to all sorts of digestive disorders, too, and people feed them with



houses, or to have any social relations with them whatever, became feeble; and although there was no marked departure from the faith as taught by Brigham. or from the polygamous practices he enjoined, the evidences of a reformative movement began to show Church, Wilford Woodruff, an aged man end one of Brigham's original emigrants, succeeded to the presi-dency on the death of Bishop Taylor. He is a man of considerable earnestness, originality and intelligence, but at his side, ever prompting his mind and



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

recent Mormon leaders. The power among the Saints to-day is George Q. Cannon, resourceful, thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in Washington, with the acquainted with the conditions in Washington, with the strength of the Government and with the power of American sentiment; bold, but always discreet; crafty, but to all appearances the embodiment of frankness; suave and gentle in manner, but easily capable of any of the acts which rendered Brigham to the world at large so picturesque a monster and which deitied him in the minds of the Saints. The policy which has directed the acts and utterances of the Church for the last ten years is the policy of George Q. Cannon. The Mormons do not pretend to be a Christian sect any more than the Mahometans do; they are not unitarians nor trinitarians. They are polythe-

not unitarians nor trimtarians. They are polythe-istic. They look upon themselves as the elect of God, segregated by His order from the rest of man-kind, who have fallen away from the true faith. They understand that it is their function to preserve the true faith, and that it is their infection to preserve the true faith, and that they are constantly held to it by the direct intervention of the Delty, who communicates personally with the head or the Mormon Church, and tells him with definite precision how the Saints shall conduct themselves in their daily walk and conversation. Their recent rerunciation of polygamy is therefore entirely consistent with this faith, for they concede to the Almighry the privilege of changing His mind when it saits His convenience to do so, and they have a revelation given to Jeroph do so, and they have a revelation given to Joseph as long ago as 1841, which says that He may, for conventional reasons, alter or reseind His former edicts. On this occasion the Lord said to Joseph, Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when I give

into the hands of Dishop Taylor, but he was an easy going old gentleman who was afraid of obtaining foo many revelations from Heaven. The leaven of the free thought worked its way into the minds of the free thought worked its way into the minds of the free thought worked its way into the minds of the free thought worked its way into the minds of the free thought worked its way into the commanded its disciples to swear falsely. Saints effectively during his presidency; the system of church discipline was relaxed; the boycott, under of church discipline was relaxed; the boycott, under of youth and refinement unflinchingly and unblusbingly took oath that they had no decay who was the father took oath that they had no amount of witness stand them. Previous experiences had fought them to be construed against the man to whom they had been "scaled." The laws had to be so amended as to in other conditions would not be received. The Charcle had to be attacked as a corporation, its property confiscated and its authority impeached. Gradu-ally, however, it sank into the Mormon mind that the Government could not be whipped, and to many it covernment could not be whipped, and to many it came as a grateful revelation. The leaders last heart. The young people of the Church who were in daily association with the young people of the Gentile families, and who had imbilied American ideas of personal independence, perceived these signs of weakness with a satisfaction not wholly concealed, and whom the Prophet Western appropriate. when the Prophet Woodruff announced that the message had come from Heaven decreeing that they need "perform their work" no longer there was

general feeling of relief.

Three years have passed since the official body of the Mormon Church gave up the struggle. At first it was not believed that they were sincere. That could be tested only by acts. Their religious prinearthly credit and heavenly reward to do almost any-thing, no matter how repagaant to what the world generally regatus as moral rules, if in the service of the Church. To the Mormon as to the Jesuit of the Middle Ages, the end justifies the means. The world beyond the pile of the Church is made up of the children of darkness, and the saint, engaged in God's work is permitted and may indeed be in duty bound to peart to decention or to even giver acts. If in to resort to deception or to even graver acts. If in the judgment of his ecclesiastical superiors, they are necessary to accomplish his heaven imposed task. The Church, of course, denies this; but naturally, if it is true, denial would be a part of the necessary scheme



GEORGE Q. CANNON. of imposition. Moreover the facts in a thousand of imposition. Moreover the lacks in a thousand cases prove it and in no way more effectively than by the testimony of Mormen women before the Fed-eral courts at Salt Lake, upon the trials of their las-bands for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation. Their perjuries were monumental and self-evident. It soon

began to appear that the Church really meant what it said in enjoining upon its members a due and honest observance of the law; and while it may be just to